

The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

No. 4

H COMPANY MAY LOSE COMMANDER

CAPT. DeWEES REJECTED BY MEDICAL EXAMINERS—HAS ANOTHER CHANCE.

SERGT. HOOVER HONORED

Formally Presented With Marksman-ship Medal—Take 4-Mile Hike —Lieut. Shown in Command.

(Special Correspondent.)

Ft. Thomas, Ky., July 27.—While Capt. DeWeese is recuperating from the results of a surgical operation so that he may again face the examining physicians, 1st Lieut. Shown is commanding Co. H. The doctors refused to accept Capt. DeWeese on account of a surgical wound which had failed to heal properly. It is hoped that he will be accepted at a re-examination now that the trouble has been remedied and after the new wound has healed. This was the only grounds the examiners had on which to base their rejection, as the Captain was otherwise perfectly sound.

The first news that Capt. DeWeese had been rejected cast a pall of gloom over the entire company. He has the confidence, love and respect of every man in his command and to lose him would be the greatest misfortune in the history of the company.

Lieut. Shown, who is next in rank and next in the esteem of the men, will be temporarily in command until he is given the commission as captain or until Capt. DeWeese is reinstated.

Sergt. Marvin Hoover has brought honor to Co. H and the Third Regiment by having won the Roger Williams medal which is given to the member of the Kentucky rifle team who makes the highest score at the National match. The medal was won by Sergt. Hoover at Jacksonville, Fla., last summer and it was formally presented to him at parade Monday afternoon.

A four mile hike was made Wednesday morning as a practice march. This was the first real work the men have had and is an indication that much more is soon to follow. Many were too much occupied with vaccination arms to take the walk but they are each day growing fewer and in a few days every man will be fit for actual duty.

New Clothes Issued.

New clothes have been issued to all the commands and men who formerly looked like tramps are now very neat and soldierly looking. The change is very welcome. Everything is gradually straightening out and the fort is getting to be an orderly home. When orders to move are given many will regret leaving Ft. Thomas.

First May Move Monday.

Guardsmen of the First regiment, numbering approximately 700 officers and men, will depart Monday for the Mexican border, along with the signal corps, ambulance company and the field hospital, if the Department of the East acts favorably on the recommendation made to it to-night by Captain Easton R. Gibson, senior mustering officer at Ft. Thomas.

NEGRO TROOPS FIRED UPON WHEN TEXAN IS ATTACKED

San Antonio, Tex., July 24.—Four soldiers of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, a negro regiment, were shot and wounded to-night by a squad of the provost guard which had come to the rescue of a white man the soldiers were attacking near the military camp. The guard fired low and all the men wounded were hit in the legs. None was seriously hurt.

Hubert G. Henne, a lawyer of New Braunfels, Tex., was the man attacked by the negro soldiers. He declared later that his assailants had been drinking, and this, it was said, was substantiated by a subsequent official investigation. The lawyer was in his automobile driving down a street which extends from the army post to the camp and passed a group of negro soldiers, when a rock was thrown which struck the car. Henne stopped the car, alighted, and turned toward the advancing group

of guardsmen, but was met with invectives and ran into a saloon, the soldiers following.

Inside the saloon two employees, who were the only occupants, the lawyer said, left him to face the negroes. Henne said he defended himself as best he could with a knife he picked up, until the provost guard arrived. The negroes mustered between twenty-five and thirty and turned on the detachment of the provost guard, who fired when the guardsmen refused to obey orders to move. Officially, it was stated to-night that not more than half a dozen shots were fired by the guard.

Coal Operators Lose Case.

Washington, July 25.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today declined to disturb rates on bituminous coal from Southern Illinois, Western Kentucky and Northwestern Alabama to Memphis, Tenn., and dismissed the complaint of Alabama coal operators that the adjustment discriminated against them.

OHIO COUNTY FAIR WILL BE BIG EVENT

INCORPORATED COMPANY WILL HAVE CHARGE FOR FIRST TIME IN 6 YEARS.

For the first time since 1910 the Hartford fair will this year be under the direct supervision of the Ohio County Fair Company (Incorporated). The decision of the Fair Company to give a fair in Hartford this summer was reached last week and is welcomed by fair goers throughout the county.

The fair will be held the last week of September, these dates having been selected because of their following the State fair at Louisville and the Butler County Fair at Morgantown. The company expects to induce stock men attending those fairs to bring their animals to Hartford, assuring good races and show rings.

The beautiful grounds, owned by the Fair Company will be put in good condition for the big show. The buildings and fences will be whitewashed and the track, which is one of the fastest in the State, will be put in the best condition. There is a possibility of some new buildings being added.

A good program is being arranged. Many tempting premiums will be offered, both for the show rings and floral hall displays. Side attractions will be here for the visitors, probably including some acroplane flights, and the usual shows and speakers will be present to add to the merriment.

CITY EMPLOYES

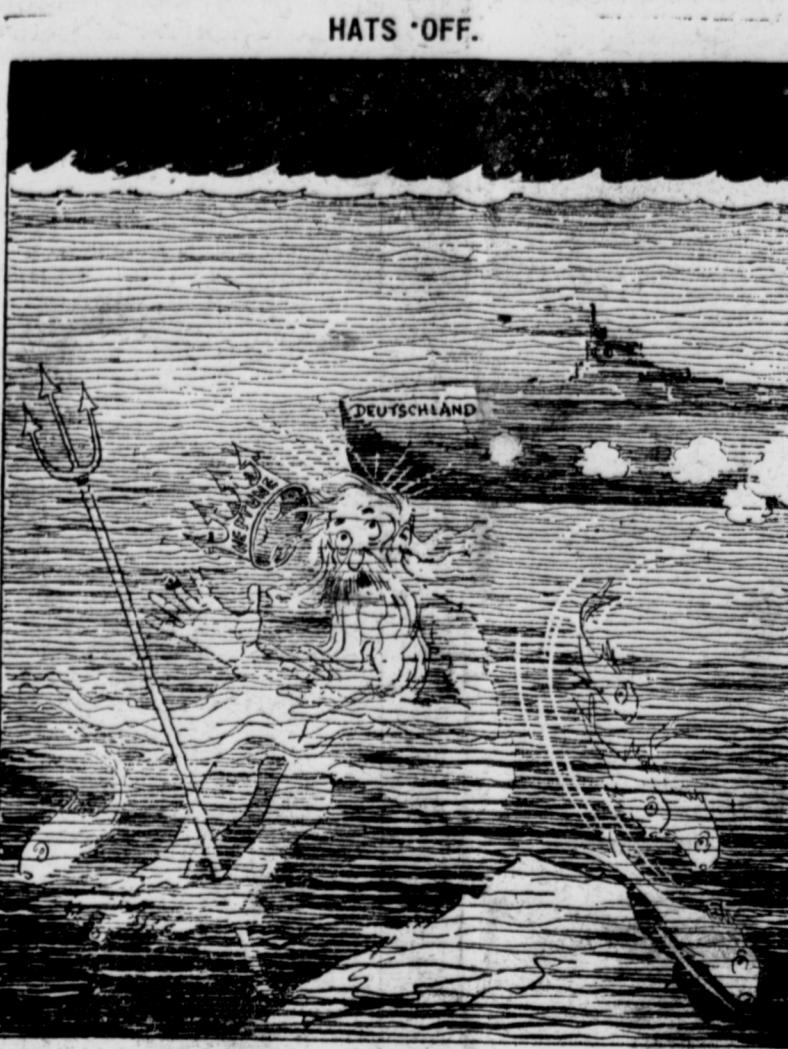
Strike at Pittsburgh For Higher Wages—850 Men Involved.

Pittsburgh, July 26.—Eight hundred and fifty street sweepers, teamsters, park laborers and chauffeurs, employees of the city who have been organized into a local union of the American Federation of Labor, struck to-day for an increase in wages, and the abolition of white uniforms for sweepers. The statement to the public says they now receive an average of \$2.40 for an eight-hour day and work only 206 days in the year. They want an increase of five cents an hour.

Soon after the men went out the city administration made an appeal to the drivers of street flushing machines to keep them in operation because of the presence of infantile paralysis and the desire of the Health Department to have all streets washed regularly. The men are expected to give their answer to-night.

PLAYED CARDS TO SEE WHO SHOULD ATTACK

Cincinnati, O., July 25.—Three negroes, prisoners at the county jail, played cards to see which of them should strike down Anna Hart, the jail matron, who died at the General Hospital from injuries suffered when she was struck from behind with an iron bar. Reuben Ellis, who confessed to-day to County Jailer Peete in effect that he was the man who struck the woman, supplemented his confession at detective headquarters. He said that he was the loser in the game and that he attacked Miss Hart.



HATS OFF.

utterly, six small boys stood cowed in a corner of the second floor dormitory of the Louisville Industrial School at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, according to their story, watched Montie Guest, 15 years old, a pupil, attack his instructor, Robert Ormes, 26, as he lay asleep, and beat him into insensibility with a ten-pound balance ball, which he had removed from a toilet. Guest then removed the clothes from his victim and doffed them. He made his escape by breaking a window on the first floor and scaling a picket fence. Guest has not been captured.

Tobacco Hurt By Hail.

Carlisle, Ky., July 25.—Farmers in a portion of Nicholas county this side of Headquarters report that great damage has been done to the tobacco crop by a hailstorm, which is pronounced the worst ever seen there. Much tobacco is reported ruined and corn and other crops suffered heavily.

ILLINOIS TROOPS ARE ACCUSED OF SHIRKING

SANDS OF THE DESERT TOO WARM FOR MILITIAMEN ON HIKE.

San Antonio, Tex., July 25.—The rioting of certain members of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, composed of negroes, and the alleged shirking of whole squads of the First Illinois brigade on a practice march yesterday were the topic of much comment today.

Negro guardsmen say that slurs cast on them by whites, both civilians and military, led to the attack by Herbert Henne. Some of them chased Henne from his automobile into a saloon, where he defended himself until provost guard of regulars arrived and fired on the militiamen, slightly wounding three of them. The incident is regarded as closed except for trial of the actual culprits.

Reports of regular army observers to department headquarters indicate that the number of those who fell out in the march of the Illinois brigade was about the same in all three regiments, the showing of the first being a little better, perhaps than that of the Second and Seventh. The exact number of those who dropped out and waited for assistance is not known, even to headquarters' officers, since in most cases the fatigued soldiers were ordered out of ambulance and motor truck and back into line when they had ridden for a time, and became rested.

Regular army officers ascribe the large number of stragglers entirely to the softened condition of the men. The marching was done in light order, no packs being carried, and the distance, ten miles, was made at an average of a little more than two miles an hour.

TOBACCO LOOKING GOOD

Ohio County's Prospects Look Better Than For 20 Years.

The tobacco crop in Ohio county, while not the largest, is perhaps the most promising at this season of the year of any grown for years, probably for 20 years. The crop is also very early, which will necessitate extreme care in cutting in order to avoid sun burn. Sun burned tobacco is no better than frost bitten tobacco, if as good.

It has become as much a fixed rule with tobacco growers in some sections, more especially in the burley district, to deaden tobacco a few days before cutting as it is to sucker it. This not only prevents sun burn but causes it to wilt and start yellowing. This also prevents breaking and loss of a lot of leaves and barring accidents, insures a first-class color. Too much care can not be given to the tobacco crop from this date on as a farmer may easily increase or diminish the market value \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundred, or even more.

WANTED.

Mixed Rags, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; Mixed Iron, 20c per 100 lbs.; Mixed Paper, 20c per 100 lbs. Copper, Brass, Zinc and Rubber at market price. Corn at 85c bushel.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The McHenry Deposit Bank having been placed in the hands of the Banking Commission of Kentucky all partners having claims against said bank (now in liquidation) are notified to present same, properly proven, to the undersigned at McHenry, Ky., on or before the 5th day of July, 1916.

404ew L. C. BROWN,
Special Deputy Banking Com'r.

IRISH SITUATION APPEARS CRITICAL

STATUS OF EMERALD ISLE HAS GONE FROM BAD TO WORSE SINCE UPRISE.

NO REMEDY YET OFFERED

Great Britain Seems To Be Making No Progress in Solving The Problem.

London, July 25 (1 p. m.)—Apparently the status of Ireland has gone steadily from bad to worse ever since the Sinn Fein rising on Easter Sunday, for at present the country is in the hands of a temporary and makeshift government composed of a commission of judges assisted by Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Ireland, who still is maintaining military control over most of the ordinary functions.

There is no viceroy in the place of Baron Wimberne, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and as Premier Asquith announced that the Dublin Castle system of the government was an utter failure, none is likely to be appointed. The office of Augustine Birrell, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, remains unfilled and Herbert Samuel, the head of the home office, who has no special knowledge of Irish affairs, represents the interests of Ireland in the Cabinet and before the House of Commons.

At Critical Stage.

Great Britain finds itself at one of the most critical stages of the war, again distracted by wranglings over the old problem and with apparently no light ahead. The Nationalist members in the House of Commons, who as a party thus far have supported the government's war and domestic measures, threaten to shift their position and to become an opposition party. The position of the Nationalists, moreover, is anomalous. Discontent in Ireland over the government's dealings with the insurrection has become so widespread, according to all reports, that the Nationalists have lost the confidence of their constituents and probably would be repudiated if they stood for re-election today.

Cabinet Blamed.

The English newspapers of all factions blame the cabinet for its management of the Irish question, and regret the failure of a compromise, the only conspicuous exception being the Morning Post, which consistently demanded the government of Ireland by a strong hand and no home rule.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, in his speech last night said:

Redmond's View.

"I will not bandy words about a breach of the faith or the violation of a solemn agreement, but I want the government clearly to understand that they have entered upon a course which is bound to increase Irish suspicion of the good faith of British statesmen. To inflame feeling in Ireland would do serious mischief to those high in imperial interests which we are told necessitated a provisional settlement of this question.

"Some tragic fatality seems to dog the footsteps of this government in all their dealings with Ireland. Every step taken by them since the coalition was formed, and especially since the unfortunate outbreak in Dublin, has been lamentable. They have disregarded every advice we have tendered them, and now, having got us to induce our people to make a tremendous sacrifice and to agree to the temporary exclusion of the six Ulster counties, they throw this agreement to the winds and have taken the surest means to accentuate every possible danger and difficulty in the Irish situation."

MEXICAN AFFAIR

At a Stand Still; Another Misunderstanding Over Commission.

Washington, July 26.—Developments on the diplomatic discussions with the Carranza government have been at a stand still for five days, awaiting a reply to the suggestions of the United States. It is understood that the United States desires that the power of the commission appointed to seek a solution of border difficulties be far greater than Carranza has proposed. Officials believe that the circulation in Mexico City of an inaccurate statement of the status of negotiations has proven an obstacle in deciding the scope of the proposed commission's discussions.

60,000 Resume Strike.

New York, July 26.—Garment workers refused today to ratify their leaders' agreement with the manufacturers. President Schlesinger ordered the union back on a strike. 60,000 are being involved.

SLAYS GUARD AND ESCAPES FROM REFORMATORY

Louisville, Ky., July 26.—Fearing they would be killed if they made an

attempt to escape, the guard was killed.

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FIRST SUBMARINE BUILT APRIL, 1777

ORIGINAL UNDER WATER TERROR CRUDE AFFAIR, AMERICAN INVENTION.

BRITISH OFFER REWARD

Attempts of Undersea Craft Failed
But English Were Freightened
And Sought Inventor.

Probably no word in the English language has taken up so much of our national thought in the past year as submarine, and it is interesting to know that the inventor of that type of boat was a Connecticut man. The career of the first underwater vessel ever built was short, but during its active existence it caused the British Admiralty about as much worry and trouble as the German "U" boats are doing to-day, says the St. Louis Star.

It was in the year 1742 that David Bushnell, the inventor, was born. He first saw light of day on his father's farm at Westbrook. Information about him is scarce, and not always reliable. However, we know that he stayed on his father's farm until he was 27 years old. His father died in 1769, and shortly afterward David Bushnell entered Yale College. In those days boys entered college at an early age—generally about 14 or 15 years old, but this fact did not deter Mr. Bushnell from registering. He was 27, but he wasn't too old to learn.

The idea of the submarine boat seems to be with him early in his college life, the Hartford Courant tells us, but he did nothing about it until after graduation. The first step he took, after receiving the much coveted diploma, was to prove that powder would explode under water. Why this fact needed to be demonstrated is more than we can tell, but in order to enlighten the world, and prove to his own satisfaction that it would explode when so buried, Mr. Bushnell placed some in an especially prepared box, and placed the box in the water, under a plank and several barrels of stones. When the explosion occurred, barrels, stones and water went high and far, and David Bushnell was satisfied.

In April of the year 1777 he informed Gov. Trumbull and the council that he had a contrivance that could blow up the whole British navy. Gov. Trumbull listened and was so deeply impressed with the practicability of the idea, that he rendered Mr. Bushnell all the service he could in the construction of that first underwater boat. When finished it looked more like a huge turtle than like a boat, so its builder called it the "American Turtle."

It was seven feet long and about as many feet wide. It carried a compass and a barometer; the latter instrument to tell how far below the surface of the water he was. The several openings were fitted with heavy glass, and the interior was lighted with phosphorus. The ballast was put under the keel in such a manner that it could be lowered and used as an anchor. When the operator desired to descend he opened a valve in the bottom of the boat and let in the required amount of water, and when he wanted to come to the surface he made use of two brass force pumps that were provided for that purpose. Sufficient air could be carried to last the crew of one man, all that the boat would hold, thirty minutes. As gasoline engines and electric motors were still unknown, the only power that could be used to propel the boat was man power, and so the operator was obliged to act as his own engine. Just above the rudder were placed two hollow oak logs containing the powder—150 pounds each. These magazines, being lighter than water, would rise against the bottom of the ship to be destroyed. In order to insure their staying where they were put the operator was to screw them to the ill-fated ship. A little clocklike device inside these magazines regulated the explosion. It could be set for any length of time up to twelve hours, but if the "infernal machine" was discovered and taken aboard for closer inspection, as was actually done once, a little wheel on the outside would revolve and set the mechanism to go off in five minutes.

The first experiment was made on the Eagle, a sixty-four-gun ship lying at anchor in New York harbor. A brother of David Bushnell intended to act as crew, but he felt sick, and so was unable to fill the post. The honor was finally conferred upon a Sergeant in one of the regiments stationed there. Whether the Sergeant really welcomed the opportunity or not, we do not know,

but we do know that he failed either to blow up the Eagle or make himself a hero. The screw that was to hold the magazine to the ship struck something metallic, and so would not hold. The whole trouble was probably due to the Sergeant's inexperience and nervousness. Anyway, he started for the shore with the magazine, but, fearing that the British had sighted him, he let it go, and hastened for terra firma. The torpedo had been set to explode in one hour, which it accordingly did, thoroughly frightening the British.

The failure to blow up the Eagle did not discourage David Bushnell. A little while later he tried again, and this time piloted the boat himself. This second attempt, made on the Cerberus, at anchor off New London, also failed, at least as far as the Cerberus was concerned, but the men aboard a captured Yankee schooner lying astern of the frigate noticed the line connected with the torpedo, and, thinking it was a fishing line, they drew it aboard. It was then that the special attachment Bushnell had put on came into play. The explosion destroyed the schooner and killed three men.

After this, strange to say, the idea seemed to have been dismissed, and sailors soon forgot the invention and the inventor, but the British evidently appreciated Bushnell, if the Continental Congress didn't. They offered a reward for him, dead or alive, and once they actually had him, though at the time they did not realize it. He was captured in an engagement with them, and sent aboard a frigate in Boston harbor. Fearing that they would discover who he really was and send him "the way of all flesh" before the proper time, he acted as though he were weak-minded. Picking up an ax, he proceeded to chop at the ratlines. When asked what he was doing that for, he replied that he always had to clear the brush on his father's farm. The commander, on hearing of this, ordered "the fool" put ashore. While the officer, that had taken him ashore, was taking a drink in one of the taverns, Bushnell wrote a note, telling who he was, and sent it back to the commander. What the commander said on reading it is not known.

Some years later Robert Fulton "borrowed" the idea, and tried to interest the United States, France and England, one after the other, in it, but with each one it seemed to be a case of "thumbs down." However, to-day we find the submarine one of the biggest factors in the armament of the nations.

Will Sloan's Liniment Relieve Pain?

Try it and see—one application will prove more than a column of claims. James S. Ferguson, Phila., Pa., writes: "I have had wonderful relief since I used Sloan's Liniment on my knees. To think after all these years of pain one application gave me relief. Many thanks for what your remedy has done for me." Don't keep on suffering, apply Sloan's Liniment where your pain is and notice how quick you get relief. Penetrates without rubbing. Buy it at any Drug Store. 25¢.

Simple Simon went a fishing in his mother's pail.

"Not so simple, at that," declared the amateur sportsman. "I've spent time and money getting to a place where the likelihood of catching fish was no whit greater."—Detroit Free Press.

WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house the whole time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.

Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

JAS. WHITCOMB RILEY HAS CROSSED THE BAR

BELOVED POET OF INDIANA VICTIM OF PARALYSIS—SUFFERED FROM HEAT.

Indianapolis, July 22.—James Whitcomb Riley died at his home tonight at 10:59 o'clock from stroke of paralysis. He had asked for a drink of water and reclined on his bed again. Miss Clementina Prough, the nurse, noticing that the poet seemed not to be resting easily, approached his bed. He died before she reached his side.

Mr. Riley suffered a violent stroke about 7:30 o'clock this morning, and the members of his household were greatly alarmed, but under Dr. Carlton B. McCulloch's ministrations he seemed to improve. Early to-night he was said to be much better, and information was given to the public that he was in no danger.

Mr. Riley suffered his first attack of paralysis July 10, 1910.

None of Mr. Riley's family, which includes his brother-in-law, Henry Eitel, his nephew, Edmund H. Eitel, and his niece, Miss Elizabeth Eitel, were in the room when the poet died.

He recovered and seemed to be in good health until he was stricken a second time. This stroke caused a complete paralysis of his right side, the severity of the stroke wore away somewhat until the poet's hand seemed the most affected. Mr. Riley's determination to battle the illness was shown at that time when he set about laboriously to learn to write with his left hand.

For several years Mr. Riley has spent his winters in Florida. On his return north last May he "never felt better," as he expressed it. Since that time he has been in excellent spirits and seemed unusually strong. He had been able to go to his publishers frequently, and was out in his automobile as late as Friday.

Mr. Riley was born in 1850. One of the most unique celebrations in the country was held in his honor Oct. 7, 1915, when "Riley Day" was observed by a banquet in Indianapolis, and in the schools of the country attended by more than 1,000,000 children. Men prominent in business and politics from all over the country assembled to do the poet homage and many congratulatory messages were received from abroad.

The poet's philosophy of life and his manner of expressing it in Hoosier dialect won for him years ago a place in the hearts of the public.

Mr. Riley never married. His nearest living relative is a sister, Mrs. Mary Payne, of New York.

Constipation and Indigestion.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them for indigestion and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Chamberlain's Tablets are mild and gentle in their action. Give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the agreeable laxative effect which they produce. Obtainable everywhere.

HOW PURE STAINED GLASS WAS MADE CENTURIES AGO

Purity of method in stained glass depends, in the first instance, on the insistence upon the glass, the pot metal unaltered by painting, as the beautiful thing, its beauty to be enhanced by the combination of color with color, tint with tint. Then, another characteristic should be the insistence on the lead sash bar as a very important dark background to the brilliant figure composition, flower pattern or landscape effect, this background being comparatively small in the space it occupies, but very positive because of its opacity, in contrast with the brilliant translucency of all the surface of glass.

To really be a stained glass window and not a painted or partially painted one, the window, both as a whole and in all details of design and color, should consist of a combination of different pieces of glass put together precisely as in mosaic work.

Mosaic is opaque and is laid upon a surface with cement. You perceive the pattern or design as you would that of a picture. Stained glass, on the other hand, is translucent and is held in place by an irregular frame composed of lead sash bars. A stained glass window is set up where the light will shine through it. It is light coming through the rich, deep colors of stained glass, all the richer because of the heaviness and thickness of the glass itself, which gives to the windows like those in the cathedrals of Bourges or Chartres that glorious effect studied and lauded by every artist, architect and lover of the beautiful who has visited these edifices.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries an artist in stained glass would

not have thought of producing his effects in any other way. But later on the worker in glass, for the purpose of meeting the great demand for windows in color created by the introduction of ribbed vaulting in churches, with its resultant enlargement of window space, cheapened the process by introducing painted glass. This was painted on the surface and then fired; but it had and has nothing like the richness and beauty of real stained glass. The pigment most used was a dark brown, with which the light was "stopped out." In places it was thinned down to give a semi-transparent effect, or it was shaded with thin lines by which the same result was obtained with greater brilliancy, but it was not true stained glass.

To direct church decoration back to the old legitimate lines of stained glass and mosaics, back to the great traditions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—such has been the ambition of Louis C. Tiffany's career. A life that he could have devoted to leisure and the pursuit of pleasure has been devoted to hard work and the ardent pursuit of art. Mr. Tiffany is one of the oldest living National Academicians. He is well known as a painter. But he is best known as a worker in glass who is reviving—and in this country—the art of glass as it was practiced in its finest efflorescence during the Middle Ages. It is in this country's tendency to discard the decadent glass that was introduced for the sake of cheapness and return to the glories of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that Mr. Tiffany perceives America's true progress in church decoration.

Wasteful Use of Paper.

Just now the price of paper is soaring, due in part to increased cost of manufacture, but largely to demand. With improved trade conditions business men by thousands are printing catalogs and other announcements with a result that paper is selling for twice what it brought six months ago. Even at the present high prices concerns are ordering a year's supply of office stationery and envelopes, when a six months' supply would be reasonably safe and help bring supply and demand together. A most excellent suggestion is made by George F. Lord, advertising manager of a very large company, who states that his concern had intended to double the size of their house organ with 200,000 circulation per month, but will not do so at present, in order not to disturb the paper situation. They also have adopted half-size letterheads for all short letters, and are carrying out the same principle in all their printed matter. As Mr. Lord suggests, if all business men would adopt the same policy every purpose would be equally well served and a saving effected which would be surprising.

As the above lines were being written, some mail was laid on the desk, and the very first piece proved a glaring example of useless waste. An envelope 9 by 12 inches, made of heavy bond paper, contained a sheet of fine bristol board the same size, and a sheet of heavy, expensive paper which when unfolded spread out 18 by 24 inches. Only four of the eight pages contained any printing, and the first page, 9 by 12 inches, carried just eight words in moderate-sized type; another page contained only 23 words, and the entire text spread over four pages could easily have been printed on one page without omitting a single word. Here then were eight large pages, of which four were white paper, where one page would have answered. And the burden of the story told was that somebody had "increased his revenue" a certain per cent! And a day's mail brings to most business men an armful of paper wasted, most of which promptly finds its way into the wastebasket.

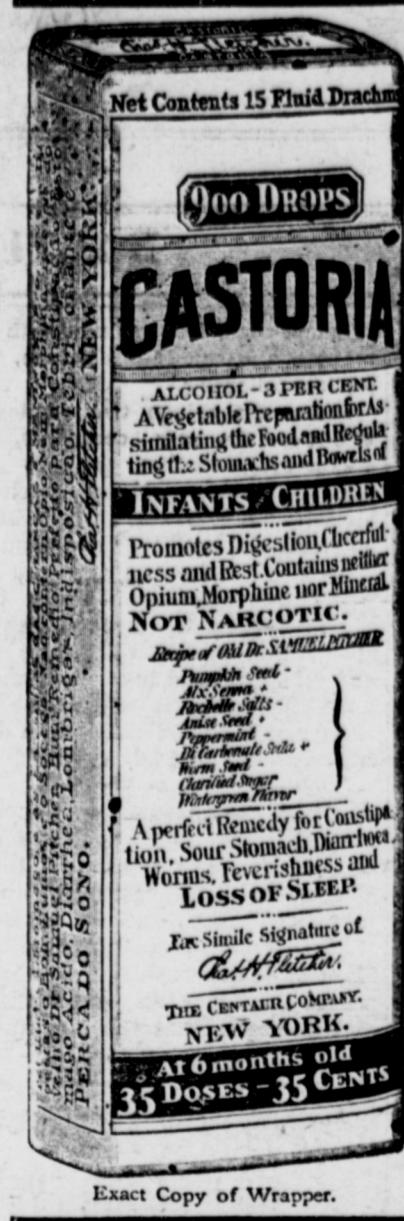
Time was when the printed page, whatever its message, was almost sacred, simply because it was printing on paper. But our children know it not—H. E. Windsor, in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Taking Big Chances.

It is a great risk to travel without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as this preparation cannot be obtained on the trains or steamships. Attacks of bowel complaints are often sudden and very severe, and everyone should go prepared for them. Obtainable everywhere.

"Do you think your father would consent to our marriage?"

"He might. Father's so eccentric."—Buffalo Express.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

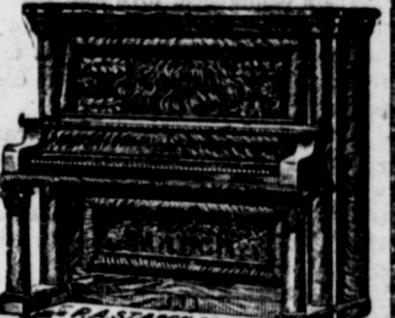
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

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30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

We will ship you a beautiful Starck Piano for 30 days' free trial. No cash payment required. All we ask is that you will play upon, use and test this piano for 30 days. If, at the end of that time, you do not find it the highest grade, sweetest toned and finest piano in every way, that you have ever seen for the money, you are at perfect liberty to send it back, and we will, in that event, pay the freight both ways. The Starck Piano must make good with you, or there is no sale.

Save \$150.00 or More

We ship direct from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.

25-Year Guarantee

Every Starck Piano is guaranteed for 25 years. This guarantee has back of it our 35 years of piano experience, and the reputation of an old-established, responsible piano house.

50 Free Music Lessons

To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons, in one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.

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Starck Player-Pianos

Starck Player-Pianos are the best and most beautiful Player-Pianos on the market. You will be delighted with the many exclusive features of these wonderful instruments, and will be pleased at the very low prices at which they can be secured.

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Sent today for our new beautifully illustrated piano book which gives you a large amount of information regarding Player-Pianos. This book will interest and please you. Write today.

THOS. E. MOSS

Plasterer, Decorator and Contractor.

Lifetime experience with best of workmen, and can give any reference desired. Call me on Hartford Mill Co., phone, or address me at Hartford, Ky.

We Knock the Spots Out of Things Ladies' and Men's Garments

French Dry Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Manner.

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Packages called for and delivered.

A. Iva Nall, Prop.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

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A MODERN SCHOOL

Fifty-five typew



"Busy Again"

A Soliloquy in Two Paragraphs

"That's the third time this morning. I can't wait a moment longer on that fellow. Let me see—what is Smith's number?"

"If Jones won't provide sufficient telephone facilities for his customers, he can't blame me for dealing elsewhere. Operator, give me 437."

How do you know this very occurrence doesn't happen with your single telephone. Have an auxiliary line; the cost is trifling. Call the business Office today.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

BOX 119, OWENSBORO, KY.



ENGLAND IMPRESSED BY LOYALTY OF INDIA

SUITABLE REWARD IN TANGIBLE FORM IS FAVORED—WANTS ARM MADE KNOWN.

London, July 22.—A series of lectures is being delivered here under the auspices of the newly formed Home Rule for India League by Mr. Jinarajadasa, on the subject, "What India Wants After The War."

The great loyalty of India, which astonished the world at large and bitterly disappointed Germany at the outbreak of the war, has made a deep impression in England and everybody agrees that a suitable reward must be given in tangible form.

When the league was started it was attacked by a few people who thought that it was the intention to agitate for home rule during the war, but the leaders of the movement promptly repudiated this. They state that their aim is to educate a grateful British public on the question of India's needs, so that when the war is over and the whole question of British imperial reconstruction is being considered, India may not be forgotten, and they point to the fact that India has never been mentioned in the discussions which have been going on with regard to imperial federation.

The intention of the league is to set out the reforms in the direction of most self-government, for which the leaders of educated Indian opinion are working, and to appeal to all who believe in evolution rather than revolution, and who, in the words of the promoters, "desire that India shall take her proper place with a contented and loyal people in the councils of the British Empire."

An educational propaganda on strictly constitutional lines will, they consider, provide a safety valve for discontent which might otherwise take a dangerous form.

"India," the leaders of the league say, "does not wish to separate herself from England, but she demands equality with the British in her own land."

For cleaning white kid shoes, a lather made of pure white soap and milk is excellent. Brush off as much dirt as possible before scrubbing with the lather.

To cool jellies or blanc mange in a short time, take a handful of salt and the same of soda; put it in a mowl of water and stand the jelly mold in it.

Sprinkled on the carpet before sweeping, salt will lay the dust and revive the color.

Tumblers, fruit dishes, lamp chimneys, globes and other similar articles can be mended when broken with the following preparation: Take five parts of gelatine to one part of solution of bichromate of potash. Cover the broken edges with this and press together, then place in direct sunlight for a few hours. The mended article will not come apart if washed in boiling water, nor will the breaks show.

The After Effects.

Jones was operated on for appendicitis. He was placed in a small ward to recover from the anesthetic, his bed being between that of two patients previously operated on. As he awoke, he said: "Thank heaven, that's over!"

"Oh, no," said the patient on his right "when I was operated on the doctor left a sponge and had to go back to get it."

"Yes, indeed," moaned the patient on the left, "when I was operated on the doctor left the scissors and had to go back and cut them out."

Just then the surgeon put his head in the door and asked, "Has anyone here seen my hat?" Then Jones fainted.—The Lyceum World.

A War-Time "Kid."

"Kids!" Another word consecrated by usage and recognized by lexicographers. The term embraces all the lads and lassies, urchins, hobbledyhoys, chits and little ones, but somehow it means more than all these.

In 1870 I, too, was a kid. How did I look upon the war? What memories do I retain of it? I was a 9-year-old, and went to school at the Vanves Lyceum, which was then the "lyceum du Prince Imperial." It was in July, and the war had just been declared. As it happened, Father Michaut held his class in history on this historic day, and not because of

OFFICER GOES MAD SLAYS HIS OWN MEN

FIRE AND BURSTING OF SHELLS DRIVES GERMAN LIEUTENANT INSANE.

Paris, July 23 (6:30 p.m.)—The destruction of a German fortified work on the Somme front was marked by a tragic episode, says La Liberte. The order was given to destroy the fort at whatever cost. In less than six hours more than 2,500 great shells were fired at it and the defense gave way one by one in a cloud of dust and smoke. The infantry then went forward and the German positions were conquered.

French artillery officers, examining the ruins, discovered amid a mass of debris a Bavarian officer with his chest crushed and at the point of death. At sight of the French officers the Bavarian seemed to collect himself, then began to speak softly, the Frenchmen kneeling about him.

The story told by the Bavarian and later recounted by an artillery officer was to the effect that thirty-two men had occupied the work. After the bombardment had continued for a time, half of the men were victims of an awful death.

Two were decapitated and of three others, near whom a shell exploded, not a vestige remained. The survivors crouched at the bottom of the subterranean shelters and awaited their fate.

Another terrific explosion occurred, the men being thrown together in a confused heap. Almost immediately flames shot up from the underground cavern. There was a moment of indescribable terror, for new fire was ravaging the work. The Lieutenant in command went mad and shouted wildly at imaginary enemies. Then in the sinister glare of the flames the officer set furiously upon his men, killing one after another and was himself burned to death.

The Bavarian determined not to die by the hand of his chief and scaled the ruins, clinging to a slope of the work, only to be buried under a block of stone. He died soon after the French officers found him in the hospital to which they carried him.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Every family without exception should keep this preparation at hand during the hot weather of the summer months. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is worth many times its cost when needed and is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. It has no superior for the purposes for which it is intended. Buy it now. Obtainable everywhere.

Vanishing Wooden Indian.

The Indian and the buffalo, two of America's earliest representatives, became extinct at the same time—least, as rapidly as they could be executed to make room for poor white trash that follow them. Then came the wooden Indian. What now has become of him? 'Tis true, the hemlock tribe were less persistent in gathering scalps than their animated brethren of earlier days and easier to subdue if need be, for one blow of the ax would put the kibosh on him for good and all time.

History does not dwell on this noble replica of an important element in the onward march of civilization. I have learned that the early white settler became so lonesome for trouble, after the redskin had cashed in, that he chopped out a few wooden imitation Indians to set up about his premises, all colored and tomahawked. This furnished him the needed excitement to make life bearable in the lonely waste of prairie land, and soon the wooden Indian began to make himself felt in the settlements.

He could be seen any bright day skulking around tobacco shops and challenging peaceful wayfarers with a bunch of hemlock cigars, but decay overtook him and his docile tribe of paint-faces disappeared; and now, as this condition begins to prey upon my mind and I yearn for knowledge, I ask you point blank, what in \$!@# has become of him?—Zim, in Cartoons Magazine.

Illuminating Niagara Falls.

Thousands of tourists from all parts of the country who have visited Niagara Falls during the season, were treated to an unusual sight, when the falls were illuminated by large incandescent lamps with reflectors. The lights were placed in three different positions, as an experiment, and the trials were so successful that illumination of the falls will probably hereafter be a permanent feature.

Stanley W. Todd, writing in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine, gives an account of the experiment, which was carried on by the officials of the city of Niagara Falls, as a

means of furnishing another attraction for visitors. Permission being obtained from the state-reservation officials, the city government cooperated with an electric-lighting company, which makes a particular kind of electric lamp, throwing a brilliant light. A battery of five lamps was placed just below Prospect Point, so that they illuminated the large American falls. A second collection of lights—five in all—was installed on the first bridge to Goat Island. This illuminated the cataracts from that point down to the edge of the falls.

The largest battery was placed on the promontory of Goat Island, which gives an easy view of the Luna Falls and Luna Island. Here 15 lights in two rows gave a powerful glare, and with the others, illuminated all of the falls between Prospect Point and Goat Island.

HARTFORD PRESSING CLUB.
Clothes cleaned and pressed. Repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Work called for and delivered. Shop over Ohio County Bottling Works.

421f ED. NALL, Prop.

THE WORLD MOVES ON.

Wanted to Know.
A woman was having a contentious conversation with the street car conductor, who was extremely curt in his replies.

A fellow passenger, also a woman, leaned forward and said: "I belong in New York; perhaps I can tell you what you want to know."

"No, you can't!" snapped the first woman, irefully. "I want to know how many hours a day he works, how much money he gets and how large a family he has to support."

The conductor murmured something about "a bug." The sociological inquirer glared, and the would-be helper resolved never to offer assistance again.

Not Even Soft Soap.

High cost of soap, and going higher, is conspiring to discourage cleanliness among the Germans. Even soft soap is no longer cheap. Domestic toilet soaps are enormously high, and imported toilet soaps have almost disappeared from the market.

Thus accumulate the woes of Germany.

What We Throw Away.

Because of the necessity for strict economy and a more judicious use of public and private utilities, the utilization of waste products and the economic conversion of materials have recently received special attention in Halifax, England. A recent report of the health officer of that place has embodied a number of ideas for the recovery of useful material from house refuse.

An analysis of house refuse was recently made by the Leeds city commercial manager, according to whom 38 per cent of house refuse is cinders, 13 per cent paper, cardboard, etc., 11 per cent old tins, bottles, rubbish, etc., and 43 per cent dust.

If the cinders could be economically separated it is argued that a relatively cheap form of fuel could be furnished to the poor and a new source of income be provided for the municipality.

Shirt Waists Instead of Tunics.

We go to ancient Greece for ideas on graceful garments, but modern Greece comes to the United States for ready-made garments. There is no market, however, for the ready-made tailored suit, since the Greek tailors work so cheaply that one can get a suit made to order as cheaply as a ready-made tailored suit of the same materials.

Women's shirt waists and skirts are just beginning to make their appearance in Greece and are gaining in popularity. A far cry from the ancient tunic.

Our Drug Markets.

Most of our drugs and medicines have been derived from plants which grow wild in Europe. Because of the war there has been a shortage of many of these drugs and a constant rise in prices.

This has incited the cultivation of plants for medical purposes in this country. The largest plantation for the growing of these plants is conducted by members of the staff of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital at Lawdale, Pa. Most of the plants grown there under cultivation are superior to those found wild in Germany. This is particularly true of belladonna, which has been made to produce three times the strength required by the American Pharmacopoeia. The German article in medicinal value has a percentage of .150, while the percentage required is .300. The plants grown at Lawdale average .900.

Besides belladonna, digitalis, used in treating the heart; camomile and aconite, used in treating fevers; and pulsatilla, a catarrh remedy, are among the plants cultivated.

Many well known plants in this

Big Line of Sport Shirts

50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Come In and See What Big Values.

Hub Clothing Co.

HARTFORD, KY.

Certainly Buy a Johnston

The Johnston Harvesting Machinery is made stronger with fewer parts to wear out and break, yet they are easier to operate and will do good work where other machines fail. We are anxious to prove this to you and any inquiries will have prompt attention.

We Carry a complete line of repairs for any Machine we sell.

We also carry repairs for Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Champion Mowers and will be pleased to furnish you anything in this line at reasonable prices. We can rebuild your old machine.

A. B. Row & Son
Centertown, Ky.

Vanderbilt Training School for Boys

ELKTON, KY.

Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

MATHENEY & BATT

For catalogue and information. Box A.

country yield flavors and medicine.

From the mint family are derived spearmint, catnip, sage, peppermint, pennyroyal, thyme and basil.

From the parsnips come fennel, caraway, coriander and anise. Sassafras and camphor are of the laurel family, and from the composite family come wormwood, camomile, dandelion and tansy.

Jimson, belladonna and tobacco, all in the drug business, are relatives of the potato.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Must Bring Dead To Life.

Walter Prichard Eaton, in the August American Magazine asks:

"What is the final end and aim of acting? It is not to repeat the author's lines. It is not to give propulsion to the events of the author's story. It is to bring to life the author's characters. Now, in the actual world, the character does not exist devoid of personality—a quality we need hardly try to define, since it eludes definition, but is perfectly well recognized by everybody. The most interesting people are those with the most interesting personalities. A colorless person we say has little personality. Therefore, on the stage, the most interesting character in the play are bound to be those for whom the author has imagined the most vivid and interesting personalities."

WILL FILL A WANT!

Since the suspension of the Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal, there has been quite a demand for a weekly Kentucky newspaper that gives all the more important state news, as well as the general news, crisp editorials, good stories, timely cartoons and illustrations.

There is no such excellent paper as the—

Twice-a-Week

Owensboro Messenger

(Edited by Urey Woodson.)

It comes every Wednesday and Saturday, (16 pages a week or more), and is up-to-date in every regard.

Try the Twice-a-Week Messenger for a year in connection with the Hartford Republican.

Both papers, one year for \$1.50. All clubbing subscriptions should be addressed to Republican, Hartford, Ky.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

ALLISON J. BARNETT, Editor
W. S. TINSLEY, Business Manager

Address all communications to The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Locals and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.

Outsides, Resolutions and Card of Thanks 5c per line.

Church Notices for services free, but other advertisements, 5c per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.
Cumberland 122
Farmers' Mutual 50

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce TOM SPURRIER, of Grayson county, as a candidate for Congress, from the Fourth District, subject to the action of the Republican primary, Saturday, August 5, 1916.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of J. H. ASHLOCK, of Hardin county, for the Republican nomination for Congressman from the Fourth District, subject to the action of the primary election Saturday, August 5, 1916.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of HON. JOHN P. HASWELL, of Breckinridge county, for the Republican nomination for Congresswoman from the Fourth District. Subject to the action of the Primary Election, Saturday, August 5, 1916.

Along certain lines in France the Allies are doing Somme fighting.

The Deutschland seems to be very fond of these good old United States.

5,000 cruel hearted, merciless dentists are meeting in Louisville. Even thoughts of it make our teeth chatter.

So far we have failed to hear of former Governor McCreary expressing his opinion of the financial standing of the Kentucky Rural Credits Association.

Premier Asquith has asked the House of Commons for an appropriation of \$450,000,000. This is the largest sum asked for since the beginning of the war.

With that Jewish instinct he has for appointing officials it seems that President Wilson might have talked Denmark down to \$24,999,999 on that West Indies deal.

Because he held a cork in his hand the life of a Eastern Kentucky man was saved when lightning struck a rod that he carried. We always was "kinder skeered" of lightning.

What that British cruiser saw that came within the three mile limit Tuesday and took a peep at Fortress Monroe must not have appeared inviting for she turned around and steamed right out again.

Gen. Bliss in his report to the Government on conditions along the border says many of the guardsmen prefer the food they are getting there to what they are used to at home. Perhaps that's the reason why Villa likes to cross over.

Frank Gotch announces that he will never again go on the mat. We can see where the old fox is right. If we had been declared the undefeated champion of the world and had profited from the wrestling game as Gotch has, we would hesitate to place our dainty even on a door mat.

Instead for dicker for the West Indies we are in favor of taking Mexico, swapping her population to England for the Irish and paying the difference in cash. We could solve the government problem in about fifteen minutes by giving to the dear old Irish what many of their forefathers so gallantly helped our forefathers give us.

For once since we can remember a sewer has been put down across a Hartford street and the dirt and rock replaced without leaving a ridge that would do credit to the ancient Mound Builders. The honor belongs to Chief Williams, who directly superintended the work. While not

fortunate enough to own an automobile ourselves, nay not even a Ford, we are not selfish enough to enjoy seeing those who do go skyward when driving along a street that would but for carelessness be in fairly good condition.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Indiana mourns the loss of her son and poet, James Whitcomb Riley. Her sister States mourn with her and one of the saddest among them is Kentucky.

Kentucky loved the Hoosier Poet whose songs were so true to life and so adaptable to conditions in the Blue Grass State. One of the most pleasant evenings spent by Hartford people in years was when they sat in the College Hall two years ago and listened to a sketch of the life of Riley and heard his songs resounding by an able lyceum reader. They are sorry now that the string of poems is completed and that one with such a clear vision of nature has returned to the dust from whence he came. They think, they're sad and can only murmur, "I bid you thus a fond farewell, too deep for words or tears to tell."

THE WESTERN NORMAL LETTER.

In summing up educational conditions in Western Kentucky the Western Normal Letter for June, prepared by Prof. A. C. Burton, contains the following:

"In Western Kentucky we have a population of about a million and a third. Practically a million of them live in the open country. Nearly all of them are native born white people. More than two-thirds of them own the land on which they live.

All this is good, but many of the children go to school irregularly or do not go. For those who go the term is short, the equipment not the best, and the teachers often poorly trained.

"From the children who should now be in school we shall need for the future five thousand teachers, five thousand lawyers, doctors and ministers, forty thousand business men, forty thousand skilled laborers. The schools may be able to furnish these, but we shall also need one hundred eighty thousand housekeepers, and one hundred thirty thousand farmers, all of whom should have culture, high ideals and skill for their work. We have been measuring our schools by their ability to furnish leaders. We must come to measure them by their ability to prepare the whole mass for effective work and citizenship.

"The Normal School is anxious to see the problem as a whole and to assume its full responsibility for future Western Kentucky. But may we not hope to have the assistance and co-operation of every teacher, every county superintendent, every trustee and eventually of every citizen? Our problem is great, but it can be solved. May we count on you to help?"

Prof. Burton is right. The problem is great, but he is also right when he says that it can be solved. The Normal is making great strikes along this line but the Normal, going it alone, can never accomplish the aim. We must all get behind in this work and sweeten the fragrance of the Pennyroyal with a flavor of efficacy.

Administratrix' Notice.
All persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. C. C. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me for a settlement, properly proven as required by law, within sixty days from this date, at my home near Bell's Run, in Ohio county, Kentucky.

This July 14th, 1916.

AMERICA F. TAYLOR,
213
Administratrix.

BRANDEIS RESIGNS FROM JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Boston, July 24.—Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, today tendered his resignation from the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Relief Organization and the Jewish Congress. In explanation of this action, his secretary, Jacob De Haas, said that the Justice's judicial duties prevented him from giving the necessary time to the work of the committees.

Mr. De Haas said that a report that Justice Brandeis was considering retirement from all Jewish activities was incorrect, and that he still retained interest in various organizations.

The Justice started today for a vacation of ten days.

NOTICE.
The Fiscal Court of Ohio county will receive sealed bids for one 10-ton Road Roller and one road Sprinkler, at County Court Clerk's office in court house, Hartford, Ky., until 10 o'clock a. m., August 9, 1916. A certified check for \$150 must accompany each bid.

This 11th day of July, 1916.
T. H. BENTON,
213
County Road Engineer.

WILL PURCHASE SOUTHERN ISLES

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO PAY DEN-
MARK \$25,000,000 FOR WEST
INDIES.

DEAL ON SINCE CIVIL WAR

Secretary Seward Tried to Purchase Islands in 1865—Roosevelt Accepted Price of \$5,000,000.

Washington, July 25.—It was officially announced at the White House today that negotiations are practically completed for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States from Denmark for \$25,000,000. The treaty closing the transaction, which will probably be signed today, was sent to the Senate.

While the details are not given out it is understood that the United States will come into the immediate possession of the islands. Word from Denmark says that the treaty is practically certain of ratification by the Danish parliament.

The negotiations, a continuation

of conversations carried on unsuccessfully in 1901, and again in 1910, were resumed several months ago.

It is understood that Denmark, feeling the pinch of war, desired to rid herself of the island, not as a financial proposition, but to eliminate one troublesome element in maintaining her neutrality. The United States in 1910 signified a willingness to buy, but the offer made by Denmark then was withdrawn before any conclusion was reached.

Lying near Porto Rico, the islands

are said by naval officials to possess excellent advantages as a naval base and coaling station. In the archipelago are the islands of St. Thomas, St. Choix and St. John. The price offered by the United States in 1901 was \$4,000,000.

Early Treaty Failed.

The acquisition of the islands by

the United States has been the subject of diplomatic negotiation since

the Civil War. Secretary Seward

began negotiations for their acquisition

in 1865, because of the naval

operations of the war had shown the

necessity of a base in the West Indies.

A treaty was made and ratified

by Denmark, but the United States

Senate failed to act on it in

proper time and it lapsed.

President Wilson, in his volume on Congressional Government, written about 1883, referred to the incident as the "treaty-marrying overplay of the Senate."

Ineffectual efforts were made to

reopen the negotiations during Pres-

ident Grant's administration, and in

1902, soon after President Roose-

velt came into office, Secretary Hay

took up the subject, and Denmark

offered the islands for \$5,000,000.

The United States this time ratified

the treaty, but the Danish Senate de-

feated it. It was said at the time in

diplomatic circles that German oppo-

nition in the Danish Parliament was

responsible for the defeat of the plan.

Later judgment, however, attributed the opposition to

Danish aristocrats. This opposition

is still said to exist, and it is said if

the proposed treaty is ratified by

both Governments the transfer will

be submitted to the people of the

islands. In the first negotiation in

1865 they approved a change.

Political Appointments.

That the prisons of Kentucky are fast being put back into politics is evinced by the rapid changes in the personnel of the prison employees being made daily by Governor Stanley or the board of prison commissioners, at his request.

Three changes within a few days

occurred this week. Warden A. J. G.

Wells was removed from the peni-

tentiary at Frankfort and replaced by T.

Mack Phythian, a personal attendant of Governor Stanley during his cam-

paign and since.

John W. Mullikin was deposed

from his position as head of the

Houses of Reform at Greendale and

Ernest J. Howell, of Owensboro,

manager of Stanley's congressional

and gubernatorial campaigns in that

county, succeeded him.

Eugene Ray, of Louisville, was re-

placed as secretary of the state

board of prison commissioners by

Ed Shinnick, of Shelbyville. The

rapid changes, following on the

heels of the administration prison

law passed by the 1916 legislature

indicate that Governor Stanley is

bent on using the prison board and

its power for political purpose.

Ernest J. Howell, who now is

charged with the reform of erring

boys and girls at Greendale, was a

deputy sheriff in Daviess county. He

has lived in Owensboro for some

time. Several years ago he started

there as a barber and later engaged

in the saloon business, and was in-
dicted in the Daviess circuit court
for permitting gambling in a room
above the saloon. The indictment
has been filed away.

Shortly after he was indicted
Howell moved to West Louisville, a
village twenty miles west of Owens-
boro, where he again engaged in the
barbering business and conducted a
soft drink stand. Howell is said to
be a man of little education, but is
nevertheless charged with the char-
acter formation of children.

Stanley endeavored to have How-
ell appointed postmaster of Owens-
boro two years ago, but the recom-
mendation was never sent to the
president. It is stated in Owensboro
that certified copies of the indict-
ment were mailed to the postmaster
general.

During the administration of Warden Wells, it is generally admitted, the Frankfort penitentiary has made great progress, but political debts demanded Wells' head. Phythian was a deputy warden under a past administration. During Stanley's past campaign Phythian traveled about the state with him in the capacity of major domo, and was rewarded after the election with a position in the governor's ante-room, pending the expiration of Warden Wells' term.—Louisville Post.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN TOWN

Mr. John P. Haswell, Jr., of Har-
dingburg, candidate for Congress in
the Republican primary to be held
August fifth, next, is in Ohio country
this week making a canvass.

When seen by a reporter of The
Republican he said that he had made
a thorough canvass of the district
and had no doubt of winning the
nomination easily. His home country, (Breckenridge) will give him a
larger majority than any of his oppo-
nents will get in their home coun-
ties. He is assured that he will carry
at least eight, and perhaps nine,
counties out of the thirteen in the
district.

Mr. Haswell has conducted his
campaign on a high plane and it has
been entirely free from any abuse of
his opponents. His wide and ex-
tensive acquaintance throughout the
Fourth District is a valuable asset to
him in his race and would make him
a very formidable candidate against
Congressman Ben Johnson in Novem-
ber.

Mr. Haswell thinks that the elec-
tion of Hughes and Fairbanks is cer-
tain and that the chances to carry
the Fourth district and Kentucky are
more than even. In the campaign
last fall Mr. Haswell made six
speeches in Ohio county for Judge
Slack, Hon. C. E. Smith and Hon. Ed
Morrow and the State ticket and
therefore feels that he has some claim
for favorable consideration from
Ohio county voters.

</

Hot Weather Remedy



A Design for Pongee
McCall Pattern No. 7286, one of the
many new designs for August

We can not regulate the weather, but we can dress so as to make ourselves comfortable. We have the remedy for this right in our store.

Just received a large shipment of sheer THIN material, the right kind to make you feel good this sizzling hot weather.

They come in plain, white and fancy Organies, Awning Stripe Voiles, Seed Voiles, plain Swiss and fancy Swiss, Splash Voiles. Black Cloth, Middy Cloth, and

many other late wash fabrics. The prices are in reach of everybody. When you are sweltering, remember the remedy is found right in our store.

McCall patterns carried in stock, and painstaking salespeople to give you any information you may desire. Come to see us, and remember that

It Pays To Trade With a House That Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

L. H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE.

No. 113 due at Elkhorn 8:32 p.m.
No. 110 due at Elkhorn 7:30 a.m.
No. 112 Lv. Elkhorn .. 2:40 p.m.
Ar. Irvington .. 5:35 p.m.
Lv. Irvington .. 5:56 p.m.
Ar. Louisville .. 7:40 p.m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville .. 8:35 a.m.
Ar. Irvington .. 10:06 a.m.
Lv. Irvington .. 10:40 a.m.
Ar. Elkhorn .. 1:04 p.m.

M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.

South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford..... 8:45 a.m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford..... 5:55 p.m.
(Both "Mixed Trains.)

Personal News and Social Events.

Mr. W. E. Ellis was in Calhoun Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Iva Goff, of Centertown, is the guest of Miss Ora Williams.

Miss Etta Holder is the guest of Mrs. F. L. Compton at Whitesville.

Mrs. Vance Goff, of Centertown, visited Miss Ora Williams here this week.

E. W. Ewan, of Roseville, Hancock county, Ky., was here yesterday on business.

Miss Zelma Lee-Wells, of Andersonville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. F. Riddle.

Mr. and Mrs. Orin Wallace, of Central City, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Barnett.

Supt. Shultz is in Greenville, Ky., visiting the Muhlenburg County Teachers' Institute.

Wanted.—Middle aged woman as general housekeeper. Apply 411 MRS. A. K. ANDERSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal P. Keown are in Fordsville attending the Baptist Institute in session there.

Miss Eunice Parks, a twelve pounder, is a new arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Southard and children, of Simmons, Ky., are visiting Mr. S. O. Keown and wife.

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FARM DEPARTMENT

How to Build Tank.

A good sanitary water supply is necessary on every farm. Where springs and running water are not present and it is necessary to rely on wells, there should be a tank big enough to hold three or four days' supply. Concrete is good material for such tanks. It is easy to handle and can be made in any shape or size and easily waterproofed. The sand and gravel necessary for constructing is reduced materially.

A good mixture for concrete tanks is one part cement, two parts sand and four parts broken stone or gravel. If neither gravel nor broken stone can be obtained, a mixture of one part cement and three parts of coarse sand can be used. The cement and aggregate should be thoroughly mixed and the resulting mixture well tamped or shaded when placed in the forms. After removing the forms, the sides of the tank may be flushed with a mixture of cement and water to smooth up any little irregularities. Heavy-woven wire fencing may be used to re-enforce the tank. Lap the ends of the re-enforcing at least 6 inches. The re-enforcing for the walls should be placed near the outer side and well covered with concrete.

It is preferable to have the forms of green lumber. If seasoned lumber is used it should be dampened with water before the concrete is poured into the forms. This will prevent the dry boards from absorbing the moisture from the concrete, which, if permitted, would cause the walls of the tank to crack. Make the bottom of the tank smaller than the top by sloping the inner walls. This will prevent ice from breaking the walls. The inner forms should be built so that they may be removed easily. A wedge can be used to advantage if the forms swell and are difficult to remove. Avoid, heavy pounding and prying, as it is less difficult to build a rectangular form for the tank, the round type is stronger and calls for less concrete.

A hand saw is best for cutting out the ribs for the round form, although a handsaw will do very well. As it is a difficult task to cut them out in a circle, saw out a triangular piece, removing as much material as possible. Finish the circle by cutting out the remaining material with a good, sharp handax.

The material needed for the construction of a 6-foot concrete tank, which will hold 400 gallons of water, includes: For outer form ribs, three pieces, 2x10 inches by 14 feet; for inner form ribs, nine pieces, 2x8 inches by 12 feet; for outer form sides, eighteen pieces, 1x4 inches by 10 feet; for inner form sides, fourteen pieces, 1x4 inches by 12 feet; ten sacks of cement, 20 cubic feet of sand, 40 cubic feet of gravel and 36 feet of 30-inch heavy woven-wire fencing.—Globe-Democrat.

Fat Cattle Scarce in Markets.
Fat cattle have become abnormally scarce at the central markets and predictions have been made for some time that prime corn-fed steers carrying plenty of weight would go to \$12. The increasing proportions of short-fed and grassy offerings has widened out prices. Southwestern grassers are going on pretty freely and these have had a marked influence in breaking values. While prime corn-fed beefs have advanced to \$11.50, the other end of the market, as well as the middling grades of cattle, have been working lower. Kansas pastures will be marketing plenty of grass-fed cattle within the next fortnight and there is no danger of any scarcity of such cattle this summer. At such a time as this it surely pays to make cattle good and fat, but so few are doing this that fat steers have been bringing in the Chicago market lately as high as \$160 to \$200 a head, grassy steers fetching around \$90 to \$100 each, with sales of feeders at \$80 a head or more.

Weed Destruction.

As a weed eradicator the harrow is indispensable, but when it is to be used for weed destruction the weeds should never be allowed to get beyond their seed leaves. When the weeds are at this stage on a warm, dry day, the harrow will kill millions of them. In summer follow from the time the land is shallow plowed or double-disked the previous fall until freeze-up the season it is followed, the harrow can be used at intervals to good advantage for accomplishing the following purposes: Killing weeds, conserving moisture, making a firm seedbed, stirring up the surface of the ground and permitting access of proper amounts of air, thus giving the soil bacteria an opportunity to change the plant food from an unavailable to an available condition.

Time to Mound Peach Trees.
The peach trees should be mounded by the end of July or by the first

week in August at the latest. This is to make the borer lay its eggs high on the plant so they can be easily gotten at later in the season when worming begins. The worms come from the tree during the last of June and first of July, go into the ground and stay there from three to four weeks before appearing as the adult moth and beginning the laying of eggs on the plants for the crop of borers this fall and winter. It is for this reason that the trees should be mounded by the end of the first week in August at the latest. Do not neglect this important orchard practice.

Planting for Silage.

The Illinois experiment station states that the thick sowing of corn in rows is better for silage than sowing at the usual distance. The conclusion was reached that the crop should be sown thick enough to choke the plants down to where the ears were about half their normal size. Under ordinary conditions it will require from seven to nine quarts of seed per acre but it is safer to plant at least eleven quarts, which is better than to plant too sparingly and thus lose a stand.

Preparation of the land for silage corn is not different from that given corn to be used for grain.

Ample plowing and harrowing should not be neglected. A mellow, friable soil will be required for quick germination and rapid growth. It may be put in with the ordinary one-row planter or even the two-row planter, or an ordinary eleven-hole grain drill may be used by closing all but two holes. This will plant two rows at a time, 42 inches apart.

Goats Placed on Market.

Goats have been received in recent weeks in extremely large numbers in the Fort Worth and Kansas City markets from Southwestern shipping points, and nearly all of them were sold to the packers. It is well known that goat meat is almost always sold in the retail meat markets of the country as lamb or mutton, and it brings high prices.—Globe-Democrat.

Care For Horses' Hoofs.

The old saying that a horse is as good as his feet should be borne in mind by all persons who own horses. No horse can do a maximum amount of work if he has poor feet, or if his feet are good but receive improper care, points out Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Agricultural College of Kansas.

"The nature of the work that the horse is doing determines whether or not he should be shod," says Dr. McCampbell. "Horses working on hard roads require shoes, while, with but few exceptions, those working in the field do not need to be shod. In case the feet become dry and hard and begin to crack, attention should be given them. Most of the poor feet are due to improper care. A horse's feet should be trimmed at least every six or eight weeks. In trimming most of the work should be done with a rasp. If the nippers are used, too much of the hoof is generally cut away, while if the rasp is used only a small amount is cut away at a time and the foot can be kept level."

Biliousness and Stomach Trouble.

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness," writes Miss Emma Verbrugge, Lima, Ohio. "I could eat very little food that agreed with me and I became so dizzy and sick at my stomach at times that I had to take hold of something to keep from falling. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I decided to try them. I improved rapidly." Obtainable everywhere.

Japs Beat The Americans.

An unusually interesting story about the Japanese situation on the Pacific coast is in the August American Magazine. The writer, Mabel Abbot, describes how a Washington farmer named Sylvester is ousted by his Japanese hired man. In summing up the situation Sylvester says: "An' the Japs get more work done, too," declared Sylvester, expanding with the unaccustomed sense of endorsement. "A white man'll throw, say, so many sacks of potatoes in a day. At the end of the day somebody's got to cook him a big, expensive meal of meat to keep his strength up for the next day's work. A Jap'll throw more sacks than the white man will, an' then he'll go get him a bucket of rice an' wash it at the pump an' cook it himself."

"The faces around him had darkened.

"That's how they're gettin' the valley into their hands," Wemmick said. "They can outwork us and underlive us. It's a good thing the law don't let 'em buy land, only lease it. If they could own land, I guess instead of them workin' for us we'd be workin' for them."

UNEARTH PAPAL BULLS.

Military Duties Do Not Prevent Researches of German Scientists.

Berlin, July 22.—The German college professors who have been called to the colors are following their scientific researches even in the enemies' countries. Not long ago it was reported that one of them dug up the ruins of an ancient Roman fortress near St. Mihiel, in France, while another made a collection of old coins, weapons and ornaments that have been found by soldiers digging trenches.

Dr. A. W. Buhl of the University of Leipzig, a famous historian, who is serving as a captain of the landstrum on the eastern front, has discovered several precious historical documents in Poland. He was attached to the garrison of Kovno, before the Russians recaptured it, and spends most of his spare time in the museum and library of the city. With the assistance of other officers, he recently started to examine a large number of old documents which were piled up in the basement of the building, covered by dust and refuse.

In the corner of the moist and dark cellar the professor found several large parchment rolls which turned out to be official decrees of the Council of Constance (1414-18) and bulls of the Popes Julius II. (1503-10) and Urban VIII. (1623-44).

Both bulls are beautifully written and bear the signature of the popes by whom they were issued. The great papal seal is protected by leaden capsules and attached to the documents with red and yellow silk cords.

The precious documents were photographed and sent to Warsaw. After the war they will be returned to Kovno, it is expected.

A Doctors Remedy for Coughs.

As a cure for coughs and colds Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey combines these remedies in just the right proportion to do the most good for summer coughs or colds. A trial will prove the value of this splendid cough medicine. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey soothes the irritation, stops the cough kills the cold germs and does you a world of good. A 25c bottle will more than convince you it will stop your cough. At druggists.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

A Suggestion.

The trolley car was crowded. She couldn't find a seat. A man in front of her snapped, "Miss, You're standing on my feet!" Then sweetly she looked down at him,

The daring little elf, And said, "Beg pardon, but why don't You stand on them yourself?" —The Christian Herald.

Judged By The Signs.

"Did Billy's chauffeur run off with his daughter or his wife?"

"I'm not sure. But I understand that he said he hadn't been so happy in years."

"Then it couldn't have been his daughter." —Life.

Quite The Reverse.

Newpop—Well, my dear, did the photographer succeed in making the baby look pleasant?

Mrs. Newpop—No; the baby succeeded in making the photographer look unpleasant. —Boston Transcript.

Merit Grows Like Fat.

In the American Magazine is the story of a Dutch army officer who appeared in public with his breast covered with medals.

"Where did you get all those medals, colonel?" a friend asked him. "Did you win some big battle?"

"The officer pointed to the biggest, brightest medal of all.

"Dot's the first one," he said. "I got dot by mistake. Und I got de oder ones because I had dot one."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Why Courtesy Pays.

In the August American Magazine a writer says:

"I soon learned that the average woman, with the burden of housekeeping on her shoulders, is the most irritable and irresponsible creature alive. A delivery 10 minutes late can bring on your head a mighty wrath, a wilted lettuce can lose you your best customer. I had to stand between these women and overworked delivery boys, careless shipping clerks, and sometimes inferior goods. One instance: A woman was to give a dinner party. Her groceries arrived almost at the last minute with the fish order filled incorrectly. 'My dinner is spoiled,' she cried distractedly over the telephone. 'I never will spend another cent with you as long as I live.' Woman is built for fortitude, not responsibility. I shoulder the responsibility and per-

suaded her to bear with me until I could rectify the mistake. It took much soothing. A hint of irritation on my part would have spoiled everything. As it was, 15 minutes later a messenger boy was delivering the fish at her door; we had kept our customer and made a lasting friend."

Our First Foreign War.

The first foreign war in which the United States was engaged began 115 years ago, when Tripoli issued a declaration of war against the new world republic. The ruler of the piratical African state had learned that the United States had paid larger sums to Algiers than to himself, and demanded a greater annual tribute. This was refused, and on June 10, 1801, he declared war. An American squadron under Commodore Richard Dale was dispatched to the Mediterranean, and was followed by squadrons commanded by Commodore Morris and Commodore Preble. The war continued until 1805, and was characterized by several feats of valor performed by American sailors. The bey of Tripoli and other Barbary rulers, who had preyed upon the commerce of America and Europe, were brought up with a short turn. Prior to the Tripolitan war the United States and France fought several sea engagements, but war was not officially declared, and the difficulties were settled without recourse to open and avowed hostilities.—Chicago Journal.

Forest Notes.

Coniferous timber has been found to be better suited than any other for the production of ethyl alcohol.

There are 592 consumers of tanin in the United States who use annually 625,000 cords of hemlock bark, 290,000 cords of oak bark, and 380,000 cords of chestnut wood.

Experts of the Forest Service estimate that the farm woodlots of the United States contain from 200 to 300 billion board feet of lumber and from one to one-and-a-half billion cords of wood.

On one of the National Forests of the Northwest the snow lay on the ground longer this spring than for many years. In consequence stockmen have been considerably delayed in getting their herds on the ranges.

All of the 28 counties of Utah contain portions of National Forests and consequently all share in the 25 per cent of the National Forest receipts which is paid over to the road and school funds. This is true of no other State.

One hundred and thirty thousand maps of the National Forests will be distributed to tourists this summer. These maps show the best camp sites, good hunting and fishing grounds, roads, trails, and telephone lines, and give directions how to reach points of interest.

"We Punkville girls agreed that men who drink shall have none of our kisses."

"How is it working?"

"We suspect that some of the girls are acting as osculatory boot-leggers, so to speak." —Pittsburg Post.

Real Estate!

FARM LANDS and City Residences are now selling at a low cost, but don't expect it to be so always. If you ever expect to own your farm or your home now is the time to buy.

WE HAVE several farms listed in Ohio county and they can be had for reasonable prices and liberal terms. If we do not have the particular farm you desire we will make efforts to get it for you.

IF YOU want to move to Hartford where our children will have the advantage of a good high school notify us. We have houses and lots for sale and believe you can select one from our list to your liking.

WE HAVE a comfortable home in Hartford, modern improvements and a good garden in cultivation for sale or rent. Place rents for \$10 a month.

Call on or address

TINSLEY & BARNETT

Real Estate Agents,

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HOTEL POWHATAN WASHINGTON D.C.
HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

It's a city where good hotels abound, the Powhatan heads the list.
It is first in the hearts of its countrymen.

The Powhatan is refined, elegant, and restful. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal couples, tourist parties, conventions, schools and colleges.

The Powhatan offers rooms with detached baths at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up.

Write for booklet with map.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
Manager.

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GEORGIA MARBLE

GUARANTEED SERVICE
One hundred per cent value. Special work for W. O. W.

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Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50¢. All druggists or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

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PATENTS

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal in the world; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., 364 Broadway, New York, Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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Monthly containing the very best fashion magazines—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50¢ a month. Send for free sample copy.

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FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

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Otto C. Martin

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WILL MAKE CHANGES IN LAWS OF MEXICO

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION WILL AFFECT FOREIGNERS IN REPUBLIC.

New York, July 24.—Radical changes in the laws governing foreigners doing business in Mexico are about to be made by Gen. Carranza in a series of decrees which later will be included in a new constitution, according to recent arrivals from Mexico City.

The new regulations, it is said, will provide that all foreign investors, before entering business in Mexico, must agree not to have recourse in any case to any other law than that of Mexico, and they will not be entitled to any privileges not enjoyed by Mexicans.

It will also provide that foreign capital already invested in Mexico may enjoy the right to be considered foreign and be entitled to the protection of its own government until the expiration of the concession or agreement that it may have entered into provided it is not for a very long period.

Another provision is designed to fix a uniform period for all the long or unlimited contracts, leases or concessions in which foreign capital is interested, and that at the end of this period they will be considered subject only to the authority of the Mexican government and deprived of the right of appeal for protection to their respective governments.

Correspondence Department.

Editor Hartford Republican:—New occasions demand new ideas and principles in accord with changed economic conditions, superinduced by the new processes of production of wealth by the use of machinery instead of by the use of crude hand tools.

We are now living in the mechanical age, in which nearly all wealth production is by the use of splendid labor-saving machinery, manipulated by hundreds of men who are using these machines, not individually, but socially and with a division of labor in which no one man produces the article, but all, collectively, use the machines and, therefore, produce the article socially.

When hand tools were used, one individual produced the article, individually. Hence, this production was individual production. For instance, the shoemaker had his kit of tools and made the shoe himself and alone.

Now this is changed, by the use of machinery and many work at making the shoe, socially, that is, the shoe is socially produced. Consequently, since the shoe is socially produced, the machinery by which the shoe is produced should be socially owned; i. e., the workers who use the machinery should own the machinery, collectively and thereby through their collective ownership obtain their full social labor product, instead of wages which represent less than one-third of the value of their labor product, while the owner of the machinery, who neither labor nor produces, obtains all the surplus value of the workers' labor product, or more than two-thirds of what the workers earn. And thus the workers are robed and exploited by private ownership of machinery.

Instead of social or collective ownership of machines, we have private or individual ownership of them—and exploitation of labor by the private ownership of machines socially used.

Private ownership of machinery socially used does not compete with social justice, nor conform to industrial fairness and economic right.

Social tools should belong to the social users. The products of social tools used by social producers should belong to the social workers. But, instead, all the machinery of production belongs to capitalist non-producers, who get rich by simply owning the machinery of production and exploiting unrequited labor.

In view of the wrongful exploitation of social labor (by the private and capitalist owners of machinery, who extort tribute—profit—from the social users of machinery), economic right and social justice both imperatively demand social or collective ownership of machinery used in social production; in order that the workers, may produce for use, instead of for profit, and thus receive their full social labor product—all they earn. Yes, "we have just a little too much politics in this country now," but not enough economics and industrial democracy and economic justice!

We need the kind of freedom and democracy which will make every American citizen free and equal with every other American citizen. We want neither classes nor class distinctions. Where classes exist, there all liberty, equality and fraternity is dead! Let the tools, the machines,

belong to the workers who use them! Then we will have economic justice, equality of rights and equal opportunity for all!

In conclusion, I will say, not one single article of mine shall be partisan, but all of them will be non-partisan; because, indeed, the Socialist movement is not fighting persons, parties, plutocrats, priests, preachers, churches, creeds, castes, colors, races or religion; but is always warring on capitalism. Of course, this scribe will write articles about schools, roads and crops for The Republican.

Very respectfully yours,

W. H. CUNDIFF.

When You Have a Cold.

Give it attention, avoid exposure,

be regular and careful of your diet, also commence taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It contains Pine-

Tar, Antiseptic Oils and Balsams. Is

slightly laxative. Dr. King's New

Discovery eases your cough, soothes

your throat and bronchial tubes,

checks your cold, starts to clear your

head. In a short time you know your

cold is better. Its the standard

family cough syrup in use over 40 years.

Get a bottle at once. Keep it in the

house as a cold insurance. Sold at

your druggist.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.

E. L. Farmer, Admr., Plaintiff.

vs.—Notice.

Nancy Farmer, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court rendered at the July term, 1916, in the above cause, for the purpose of paying all legal claims against the estate of Elias Farmer, deceased, and a division of the proceeds among the heirs of the said Elias Farmer as their interests may appear, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., about 1 p. m., on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1916, on a credit of six months the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone at the intersection of the Beech Valley road with the Hartford and Hawesville road; thence with said Beech Valley road to G. M. Farmer's corner; thence with Tom Henry's line to the Hartford and Hawesville road; thence south with said road to the beginning, containing about 18 acres, more or less. Excepting therefrom a lot sold to J. A. Edge, containing 1-5 of an acre, and being a portion of the tract of land conveyed to Elias Farmer by H. C. Watkins and others, by deed dated May 30, 1901, recorded in deed book G, page 628, Ohio County Court Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

This 17th day of July, 1916.

OTTO C. MARTIN,

313 Master Commissioner.

C. M. Crowe, Attorney.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.

A. C. Lawrence, et al., Plaintiffs,

vs.—Notice.

James I. Leach, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court rendered at its July term, 1916, in the above cause, for the purpose of paying all legal claims against the estate of Elias Farmer, deceased, and a division of the proceeds among the heirs of the said Elias Farmer as their interests may appear, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., about 1 p. m., on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1916, on a credit of six months the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in the N. W. corner of Joe McConnell's line; thence east to the old line; thence N. to a stone in the N. E. corner of said line; thence W. to a stake; thence S. to the beginning, containing 20 acres, more or less," or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale, unless cash is paid.

This 17th day of July, 1916.

OTTO C. MARTIN,

313 Master Commissioner.

John B. Wilson, Attorney.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.

Joe McConnell, Plaintiff,

vs.

Mary Fulkerson, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the July term, 1916, in the above cause for the sum of \$75.00 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 10th day of May, 1912, until paid, and all costs herein, I will offer for sale by public auction at the court house door in Hartford, on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1916, about one o'clock p. m., upon a credit of six months, with the privilege of paying cash if desired by the purchaser the following described property, to-wit:

"One tract of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in the N. W. corner of Joe McConnell's line; thence east to the old line; thence N. to a stone in the N. E. corner of said line; thence W. to a stake; thence S. to the beginning, containing 20 acres, more or less," or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale, unless cash is paid.

This 17th day of July, 1916.

OTTO C. MARTIN,

313 Master Commissioner.

John B. Wilson, Attorney.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.

C. F. Wallace, Admr., et al., Plaintiffs,

vs.—Notice.

Logan P. Crowder, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court rendered at the July term, 1916, in the above cause, for the purpose of paying all just and legal claims against the estate of Henry Crowder, deceased, and dividing the proceeds after paying the claims and the cost, to the heirs of the said Henry Crowder, deceased, as their respective interests may appear and for the purpose of paying all the cost of the above law suit and the cost of this sale, I will offer for sale by public auction to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1916, about one o'clock p. m., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a white oak, Awtry's N. E. corner; thence west 140 poles to a stone; thence north 10 east 26 poles to a stone, N. E. corner to H. O. Awtry; thence north 89 west 26 poles to a stone and white oak; thence north 28 poles to a dogwood, H. Stewart's corner; thence north 82

best bidder, at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday, August 7, 1916, about the hour of one o'clock p. m., upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a sweet gum, dogwood and ash; thence south 11 degrees; east 120 1/2 poles to three white oaks; thence south 79 degrees, west 110 poles to a black jack, supposed to be on the original line; thence North 109 poles to one beech tree; supposed to be on original line; thence east 110 poles to the beginning, containing 84 acres, more or less. Being a part of the tract of land conveyed by S. C. Arrington to Wm. J. Swope, deceased, recorded in deed book P, page 256, Ohio County Court Clerk's office.

Excepting therefrom the following boundary:

Beginning at three white oaks; thence south 79, west 110 poles to a black jack, supposed to be on the original line; thence north 111 poles to a stone; supposed to be on original line; thence east 110 poles to the beginning, containing 84 acres, more or less. Being a part of the tract of land conveyed by S. C. Arrington to Wm. J. Swope, deceased, recorded in deed book P, page 256, Ohio County Court Clerk's office.

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A SKETCH OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT

IRISH LEADER MADE MANY FRIENDS THRU HIS CONGENIAL DISPOSITION.

HELD IMPORTANT PLACE

Did Great Work While Consul to Africa and Stood By His Country During Boer War.

London, July 24.—The Roger Casement of other days is described by one who for some time was his neighbor in Africa. He writes:

"At the time of the Boer War, Roger Casement was Consul for Southwest Africa and had his headquarters at San Paul de Loanda, the capital of Portuguese Angola. Among the few Englishmen there he was an outstanding figure and was known all up and down the coast. He was an ideal consul. He had a strong and a charming personality. Tall, lithe, and upstanding, with magnetic eyes and a pointed beard, full of tireless energy and generous enthusiasm, he was one of the Sir Richard Greenville type.

Usually gentle and suave he was capable of rage. He would boil with indignation at the wrongs of some poor servile whose tale of misery and suffering under the cruel system of indentured labor came to his attention. He fought for them and strove to relieve them whole-heartedly. All the world knows of his later work in the Belgian Congo and in Brazil. His early work in West Africa is less known, but it was equally great, perhaps greater, because it was done quietly and out of the lime-light. It was true pioneer work. Public opinion had not then been roused, and the existence of this form of slavery was to most people unknown.

"He had considerable experience of the West Coast of Africa. Before joining the Colonial service he was for some time purser on the Elder Dempster steamers. It was while employed by the Niger Coast Protectorate that he climbed the Camerons Mountain—a feat which he celebrated in an excellent sonnet, written at the summit. It appeared in the "Spectator." It is typical of the man that he chose this method of expression. A sordid soul would have described the adventure in prose and made money.

"Casement lived at Loanda in a small bungalow, his sole companion a large Irish sheep dog called Rags and they were inseparable. The consul was quite unconventional. He would frequently go out for a stroll at sunrise with an old shooting jacket over his pajamas and Rags lurching at his heels, and return at sunset, tired out and happy, having farmed through the day upon a few bananas. He was much addicted to these lonely wanderings and was known to all the country round. The native children, especially were attracted to him, sure that in his capacious pockets lurked biscuits and small copper coins which were their for a grin.

"An excellent companion, witty, good humored, and virile, Casement was full of the joy of life. He had many eccentricities, but they were all harmless and many of them loveable. He had many pensioners. No beggar appealed to him in vain. His influence was always for good. He was a keen athlete, a strong swimmer and a good cricketer. He was widely and well read, an artist and a poet of no mean order. At that time much of his leisure was devoted to compiling a book of simple rhymes and delightful sketches for some children in Ireland and it was a rare privilege to watch this grow under his hand.

Casement was a home ruler, because he was an Irishman, and upon this subject he was fiercely eloquent. His usually soft voice would grow strong and deep and his eyes would flash on the rare occasions when he allowed himself to be drawn into a discussion upon the subject of his beloved Ireland.

"It has been said he had pro-Boer sympathies at that time. This is the reverse of the truth. No people who tolerated oppression in their dealings with native races had any sympathy from Roger Casement.

"He was at this time a true, a loyal and an honest gentleman. It is impossible to connect with our Roger Casement the lonely and bedraggled figure spewed up on the coast of the land he loved so well. Our Roger Casement is dead!"

Advice to Drivers.

If you find your machine missing, advertise and somebody may bring it back.

Always have your 10-year-old kid drive your car when you are not

using it yourself. Then you can spend your money defending damage suits and will be able to die poor, which is a very laudable ambition.

Blame your car for everything that happens, even when you run out of oil and gasoline.

Blow your horn every two minutes, for then everybody will know that you are a new driver and will get out of your way.

MUNITIONS TAX UNFAIR

Du Ponts Cite Other Industries That Escape Levy.

Washington, July 22.—Scores of protests against the proposed war munitions tax are made by the copper people, powder manufacturers and others, who claim they are not getting a square deal. The du Pont Powder company charges that the new revenue bill providing for a tax on powder discriminates against all manufacturers of explosives, singling out their industries for drastic treatment amounting to penalization.

They declare that others engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, are making equal or greater profits, are permitted to go free.

"From the beginning of the war," said the protest of the company to the ways and means committee, "to and including April last, there were exported from the United States for military purposes auto trucks and passenger automobiles to the value of \$142,000,000; aeroplanes in parts, \$7,800,000; motorcycles, \$4,162,000; rubber, including automobile tires, \$41,800,000, and woolen goods, \$70,000,000."

READ THIS.

If in need of Corn, Hay, Oats, Dixie or Arab Mixed Feeds, Chicken Feeds; Grits and Shells, Weber Wagons, Farm Implements, Repairs on the Deering and McCormick Mowing Machines, Grass and Field Seeds of all kinds, in season, as well as the best Patent Blue Ribbon and Second Patent Red Rose Flour, two-foot Tile for wells, Rock Salt, Stock and Poultry Remedies, we are prepared to furnish you as cheap as like articles are to be had elsewhere, if not cheaper. Call and let us quote you before buying.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO.,

The Produce Men,

3t3 Hartford, Ky.

Note—Cash always paid for Poultry and Eggs.

AMERICAN PARTY NAMES SULZER AS ITS CANDIDATE

Minneapolis, July 24.—A number of delegates to the convention of the New American party were protesting Sunday against the action of other delegates in nominating William Sulzer, former governor of New York, as candidate for president in a secret meeting here Saturday night.

Mr. Sulzer, who was defeated for the presidential nomination of the Prohibition party in St. Paul last week and who later said he would be the American party candidate, announced that the platform of the new party "was the greatest ever written." It denounces war, declares for equal suffrage, nationwide prohibition, "civic and religious liberty, freedom of worship and separation of church and state," he said.

Low Rate Excursion.

The L. & N. R. R. will run an excursion from Providence to Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, July 29th, 1916, leaving Providence at 12 o'clock, noon. Fare for the round trip, \$2.00.

Lv. Madisonville, 12:35 p.m., fare \$2.00

Lv. Bremen, 1:00 p.m., fare 2.00

Lv. Lynn City, 1:05 p.m., fare 2.00

Lv. Moorman, 1:09 p.m., fare 1.75

Lv. Centerport, 1:25 p.m., fare 1.75

Lv. Hartford, 1:45 p.m., fare 1.50

Lv. Sunnyside, 2:00 p.m., fare 1.50

Lv. Dundee, 2:10 p.m., fare 1.50

Ar. Ellimitch, 2:30 p.m.

Ar. Louisville 6:30 p.m.

Leaves Louisville, returning, July 30th, 7 o'clock p.m.

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The Week in County Court.

Q. B. Brown qualified as guardian of Winnie Kirtley Southard, Dulcie Kirtley Smith and Nannie Lee Kirtley on July 27th.

Hallie Hines qualified as administratrix of the estate of Clarence Hines, deceased, on July 25th.

Mrs. Mary Tichenor, of Centerport, was tried in County Court on the 24th on a lunacy charge and was committed to the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane.

Zach Greer and Alpha Johnson were recently arraigned in County Court charged with breach of the peace.

They pleaded guilty and were each given \$5.00 and cost.

Wendell Greer was also given \$1 and cost on a plain drunk charge.

For Sale.

Good 120 acre farm on Rough River, 3 miles west of Hartford. 60 acres in cultivation; other 60 acres woodland. Improved. Apply,

TINSLEY & BARNETT,

Hartford, Ky.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Monday.

Russia.—While unofficial advices from Petrograd give a report of a five-mile gain by the Russians in the Riga region, the British War Office says Russian attempts to advance southeast of that city were broken by the Germans.

France.—The battle on the British front in Northern France was resumed along the whole line from Pozieres to Guillemont. The British captured the German outer works near Pozieres by assault and carried the fighting into the village, according to the British report. Longueval also was the scene of a desperate struggle. Berlin declares the British attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Bukowina.—Under the menace of a heavy Russian assault the Austrians in the Carpathian region of Southern Bukowina, southeast of Tatarow, have withdrawn toward the main ridge of the Carpathians, according to the Vienna War office.

Italy.—Italian troops are continuing their pressure on the Austrian lines in the Trentino, scoring new advances along the Posina line and on the Erite Comuni Plateau.

Tuesday.

The Western Front.—Australian troops are still fighting fiercely with the Germans for the possession of Pozieres, and the head of the road leading from it to Bapaume. The greater part of the village is now reported to be in the Australian's hands.

There has been a diminution in the vicious fighting along the fronts which marked the recent British and French offensives. Only small engagements are indicated in the official reports of France and England.

That the pressure brought to bear against the Germans by the Allies along the Somme has forced the Teutons to bring up re-enforcements from Verdun to the newer battlefield was shown in yesterday's reports from Berlin. The German statement said that Brandenburg grenadiers, "of Douaumont fame," defeated the British in the fight Sunday at Longueval.

Russia.—Unofficial reports crediting the Russians with extensive gains against the Germans in the region of Riga have not been confirmed by the official statements of either Berlin or Petrograd. Smaller gains are claimed by the Slavs in the Lipa sector. Emperor William is said to be observing the operations on the Eastern front.

Wednesday.

British Front.—Fierce fighting is still in progress in the Somme region, hand-to-hand combats being frequent. The British are holding tenaciously to portions of Pozieres, where German infantrymen in attempting to regain the northeastern portion of the village were repulsed.

French Lines.—Except for a violent bombardment of La Lauze, northeast of Verdun, there have been no important actions.

Eastern Front.—The Russians continue to make progress against the Teutonic allies in the Volhynia district, sending troops across the Slobnive River. Four cannon, five machine guns, later used against the Austrians and Germans, were taken by the Russians, with 1,000 prisoners.

Austro-Italian.—The Italians report the capture of Monte Cimone, a further advance in the Monte Chiesa region and the repulse of counter attacks on captured trenches near Sarsera and Xebio, on the Asiago plateau.

Russia.—The Petrograd and Berlin communications are at variance concerning the results of fighting that has taken place near Riga and in the vicinity of Baranovichi. Petrograd claims the repulse of an offensive by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's men, near Riga, while Berlin asserts that the Germans penetrated Russian advanced positions there and destroyed them. Likewise Petrograd claims a slight gain for the Russians near Baranovichi, while Berlin declares that strong Russian attacks in this vicinity were put down with heavy casualties by the Germans.

The Turks have evacuated Erzincan, in Turkish Armenia, and the Russians are in possession of this important strategic point.

In the Slobnive district, Petrograd says the Teutons are suffering heavy casualties, and that more than 4,000 men, five guns, six machine guns and quantities of munitions



EVERYBODY COME!

EVERY man, woman and child in this community should plan now to attend our Welfare Chautauqua, the dates for which are announced below. There will be entertainment, instructions and inspiration for all. Some of the leading attractions are as follows: Two popular lectures by Charles F. Stalker, a Chautauqua lecturer of many years experience; two lectures, one illustrated with stereopticon views by Lieutenant Donald McGibney, on his experiences in the French trenches; two lectures

by Dr. William H. Kent, on "Building Up the Home Town"; two entertainments by Irwin "Prince of Magic"; and two musical concerts each by Minetti, the Italian piano-accordionist; the Capital City Concert Company; and The Dickson's, a quartette composed of a mother and her three musical sons. The program is a lively and entertaining one throughout, and offers a rare treat to the people of this community.

BUY A SEASON TICKET AND SAVE MONEY

Hartford, August 6, 7 and 8.

have been captured by the Russians.

Western Front.—With the village of Pozieres completely and apparently securely in their hands and having strengthened their position there by the capture of two strong trenches west of the village, the British troops seemingly are resting before attempting again to throw their forces against the Germans, who are blocking their advance toward Bapaume. South of the Somme the French have recorded another success in the taking of a fortified house, with some prisoners, southeast of the village of Estrees.

McCORMICK ASKS JAMES TO MAKE MANY SPEECHES

Washington, July 24.—Vance O. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who spent the day in Washington, conferred at length with Senator James at the Capitol this afternoon regarding plans for the Democratic campaign. He booked the Kentuckian for several speeches in Maine next month and told him that it is the wish of President Wilson that Senator James shall be the principal spokesman for the Administration cause in New York, Indiana and the other so-called doubtful States. Mr. McCormick, who had luncheon at the White House, returned to New York to-night.

New Grocery.

We have installed a large and complete line of staple and fancy groceries in the Griffin building and are now ready for business. We operate on an absolutely cash basis which accounts for our remarkably low prices. Call, look over our line and inquire about our cut rate prices.

Nelson's Blue Front Cash Grocery, 3t1 Hartford, Ky.

HEAVRIN INVITED TO ATTEND NOTIFICATION

Mr. M. L. Heavrin has been invited by the Republican National Committee to be present at the official notification of Mr. Hughes for the presidency in New York Monday evening and has signified his intention of attending.

Mr. Heavrin is also invited to attend a reception given by Mr. Hughes at the Hotel Astor immediately after the notification ceremonies. He expects to leave today or tomorrow for New York.

For Sale.

A 160 acre farm 4 miles east of Hartford, on the border of the oil fields. Good dwelling, barn and other necessary outbuildings. Young orchard, strawberry bed and other pleasing features. If bonds carry inter-county seat pike will be near.

See, or write Tinsley & Barnett, Hartford, Ky., for further particulars.

SNAKES KILLING FISH

Retired Army Officer Finds Moccasin in His Pants.